

Multilayer mirrors for EUVL, status progress

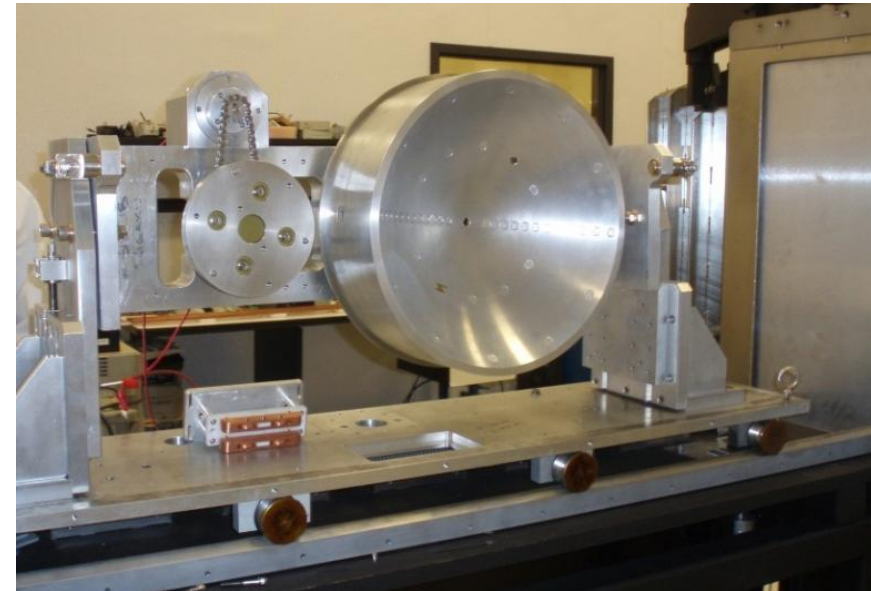
Yuriy Platonov, Jim Rodriguez, Michael Kriese, Vladimir Martynov

Rigaku Innovative Technologies, 1900 Taylor Rd., Auburn Hills, MI 48326, USA

Outline

- Collector optics
- Illuminator optics
- Thermal stability
- Substrates ion beam polishing
- Barrier layers for $\text{La/B}_4\text{C}$
- Conclusion

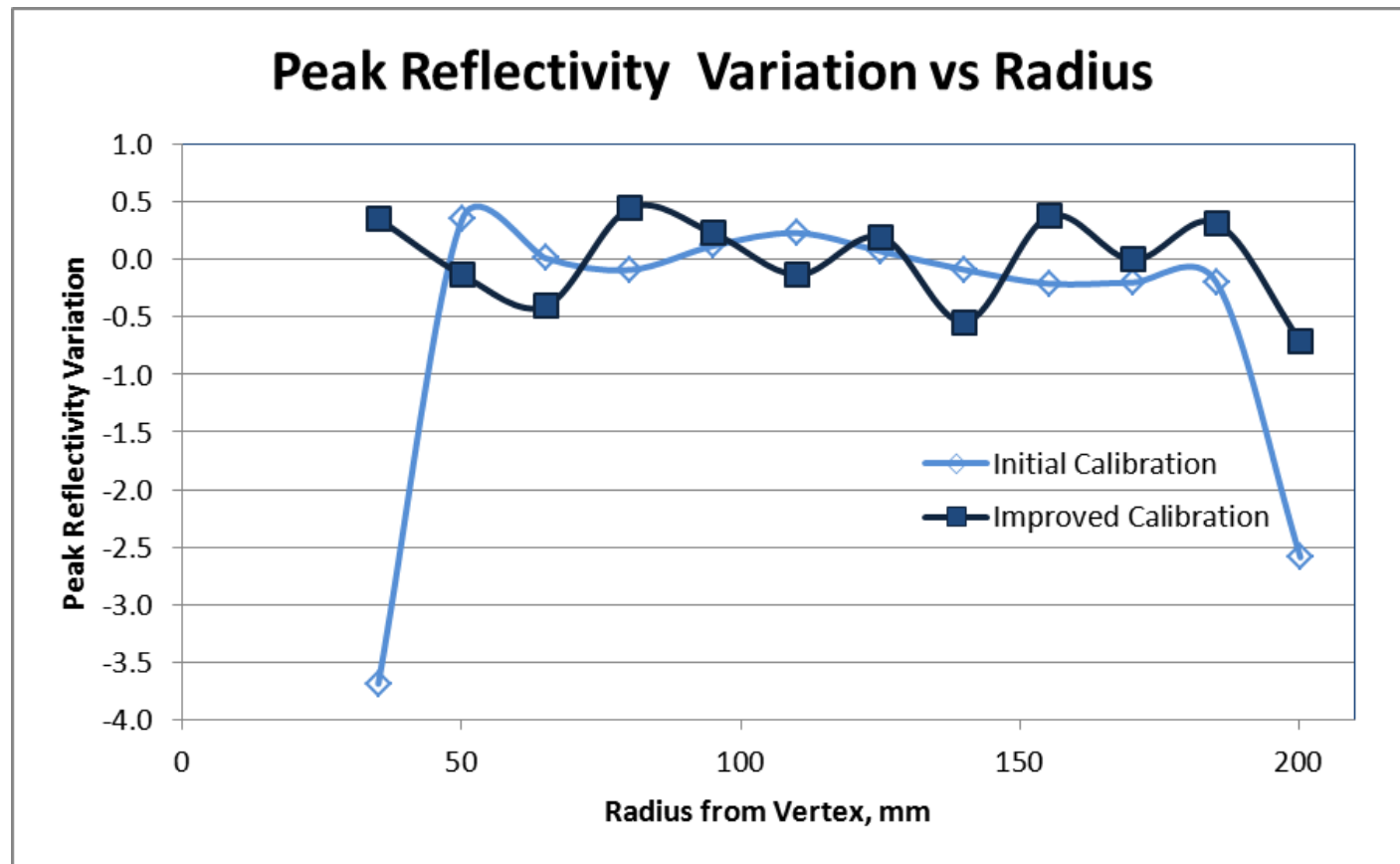




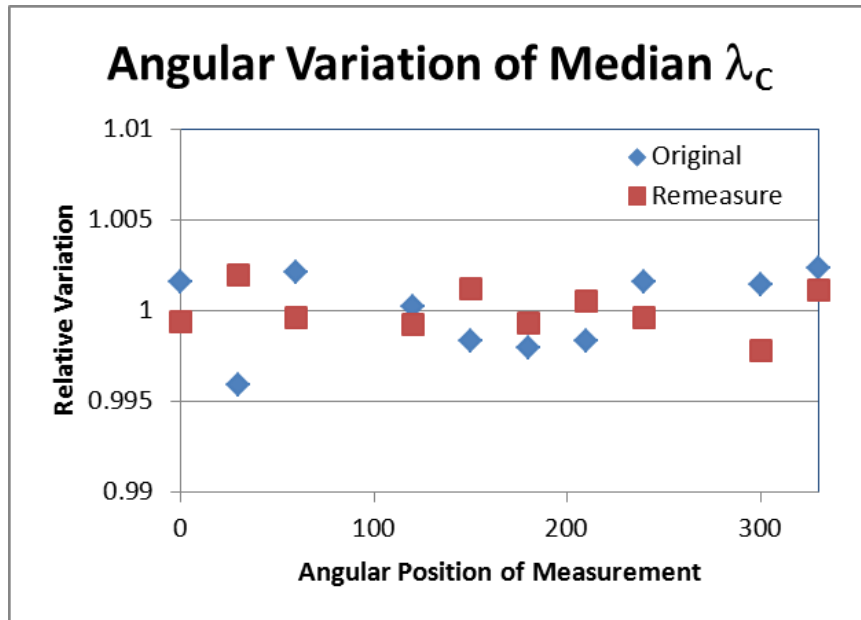
- Vacuum (load-locked)
 - 10^{-8} ultimate
 - 10^{-9} water
 - 15min from atm to 10^{-6}
- Process
 - 5 planar magnetron (RF,DC)
 - 4 process gases
 - 0.5 to 5 mTorr
 - linear ion source
 - 20-100 particles/cm² on optical surface

- Dual Spinning Capability
 - #1: 550mm dia x 220mm thick
 - #2: 175mm dia x 35mm thick
(Compatible with velocity motion control)
- Mechanical
 - 500 x 1500mm carrier (2)
 - 0.2mm accuracy
 - 1-133 mm/sec ($\pm 0.1\%$)
 - velocity profiling (6 pts/mm)

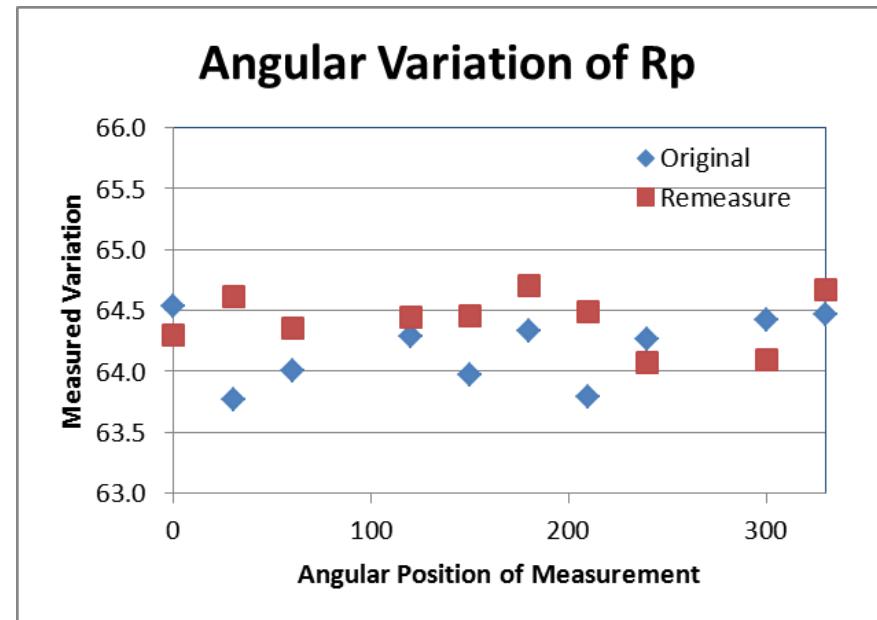
Radial variation of Reflectivity Performance has been improved



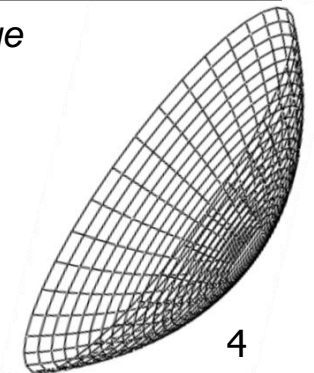
Angular variation at a fixed radius is within tolerance of the measurement



$\pm 0.25\%$ full PV range



$\pm 0.35\%$ full PV range

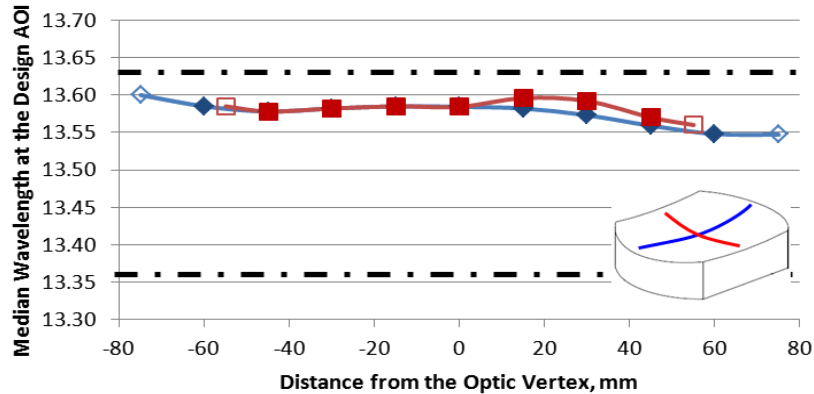


EUV measurement results

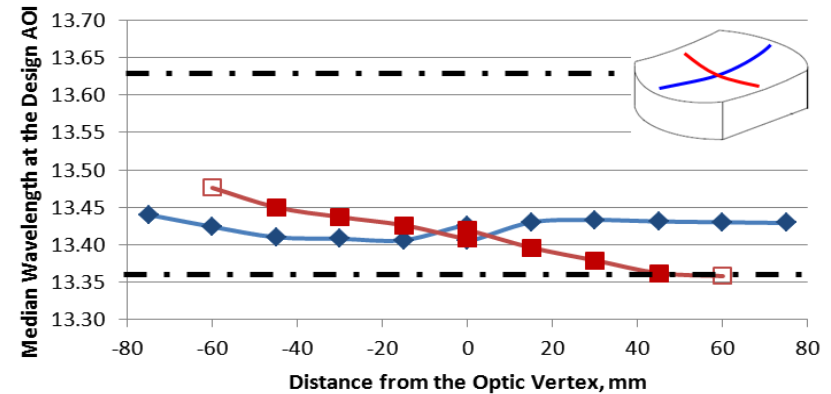
M1

M2

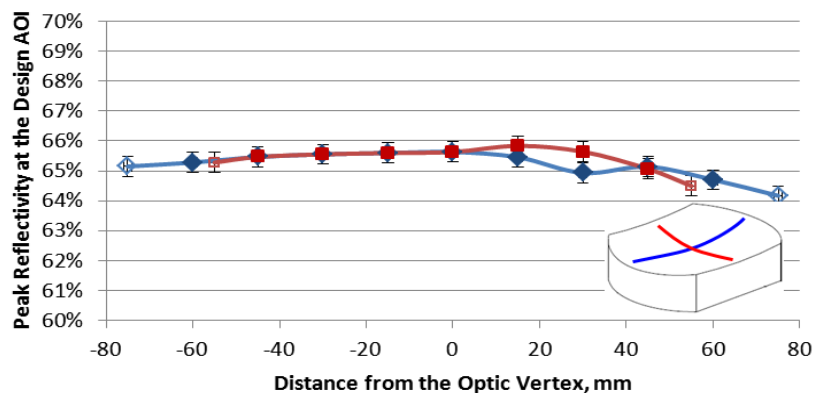
M1 Median Wavelength Distribution with $\pm 1\%$ Bounds



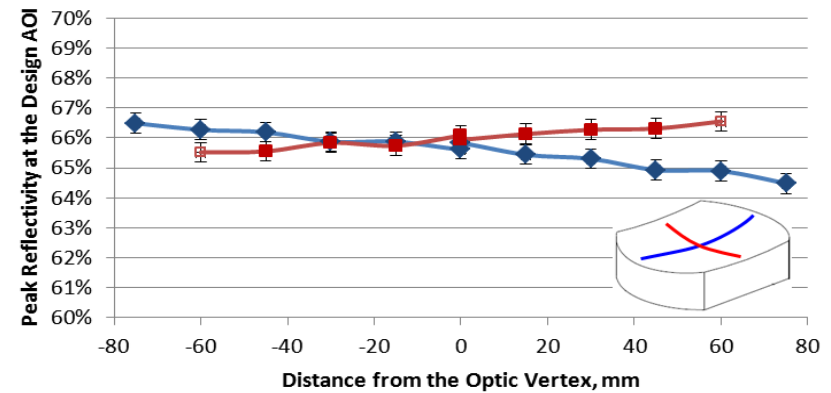
M2 Median Wavelength Distribution with $\pm 1\%$ Bounds



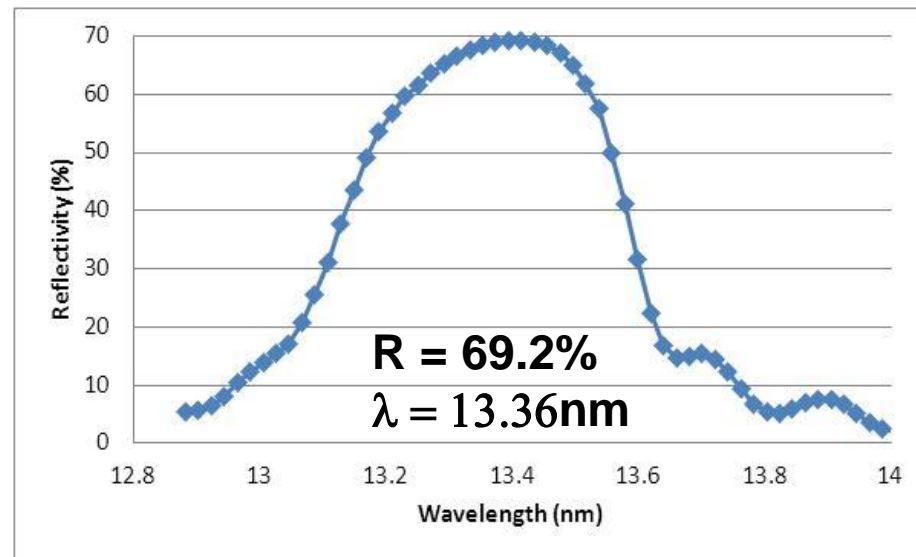
M1 Peak Reflectivity Distribution with Uncertainty Bars



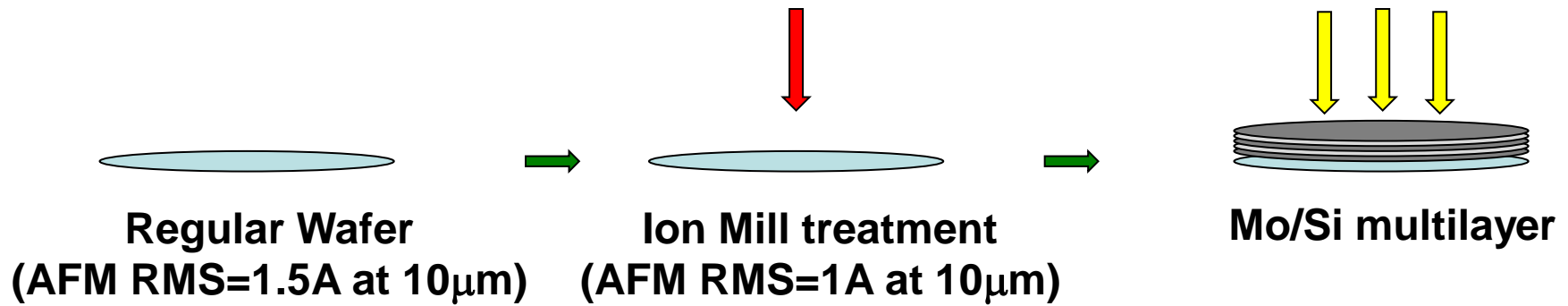
M2 Peak Reflectivity Distribution with Uncertainty Bars



Improvement by substrates polishing

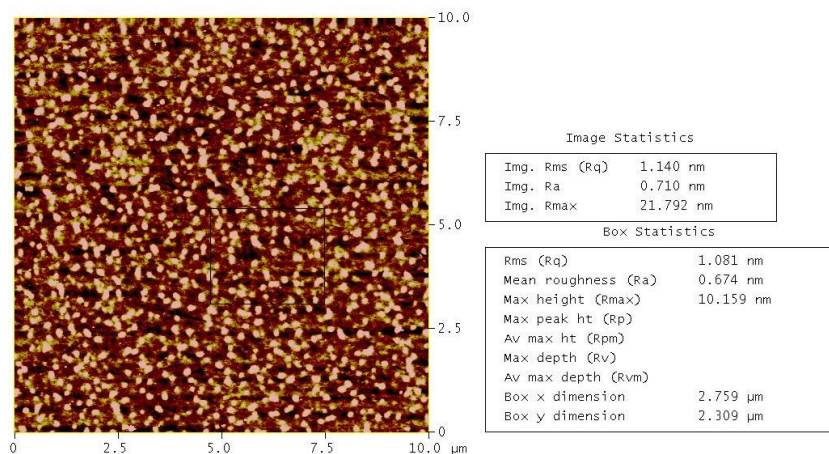


69.2% vs 68.7%

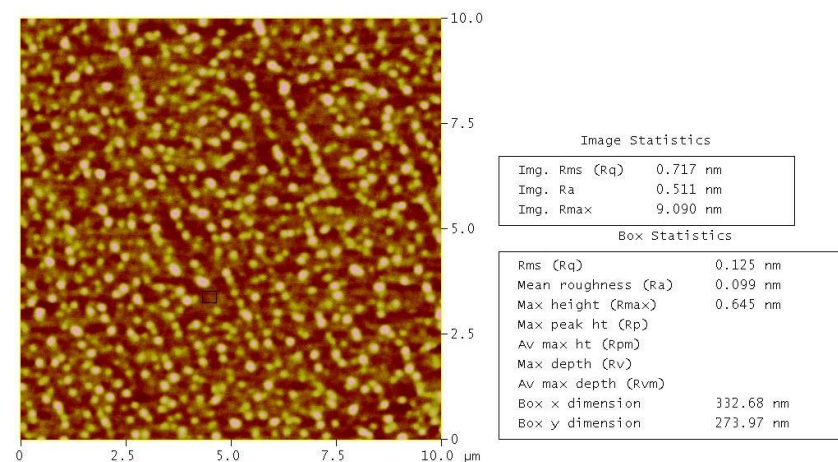


Substrate smoothing: Sample 1

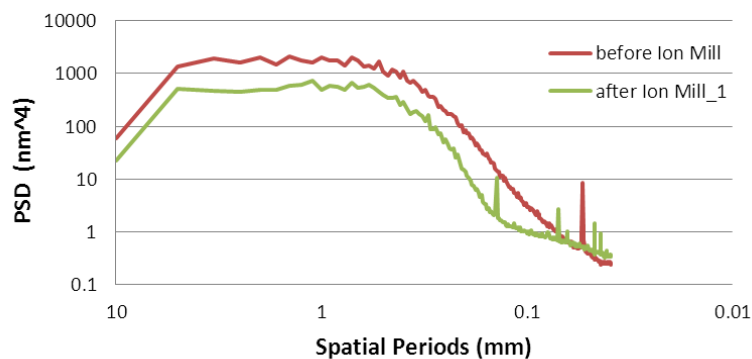
Roughness Analysis



Roughness Analysis



PSD comparison



Spatial periods

>1 mm

<1 mm

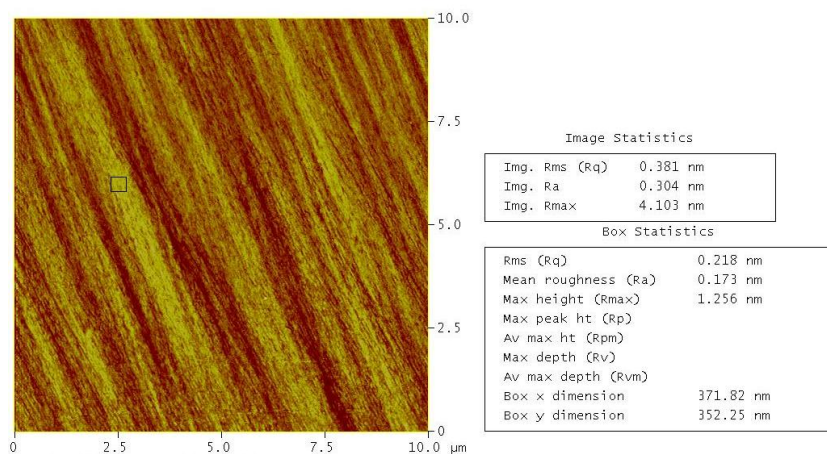
RMS Roughness

11 Å → 7 Å

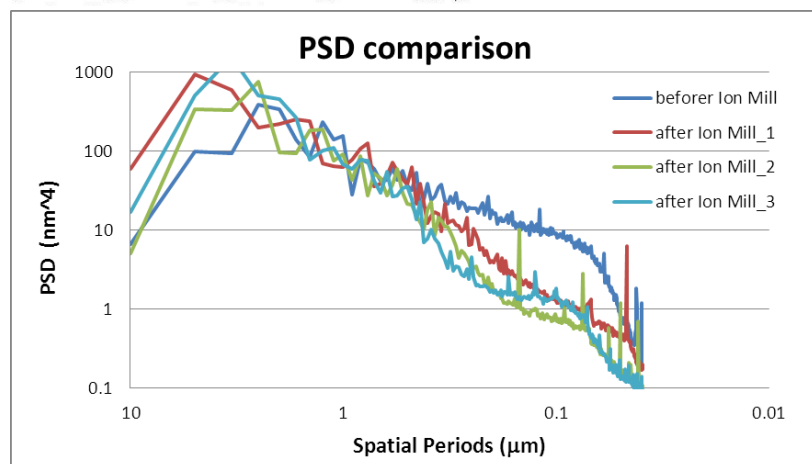
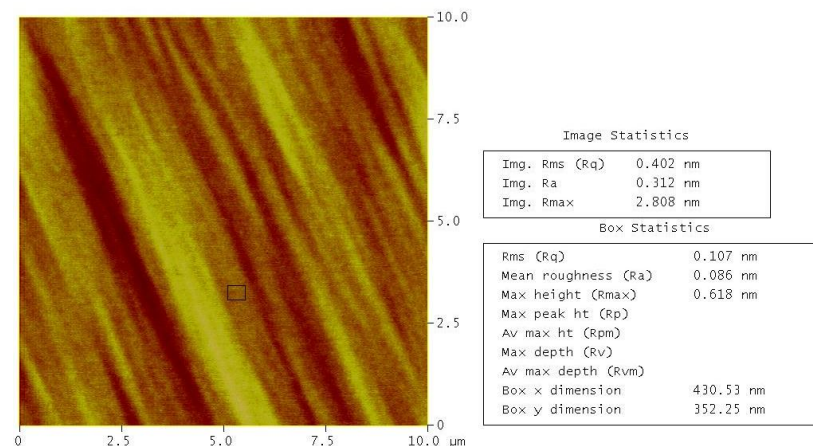
10 Å → 1.2 Å

Substrate smoothing: Sample 2

Roughness Analysis



Roughness Analysis



Spatial periods

>1 mm

<1 mm

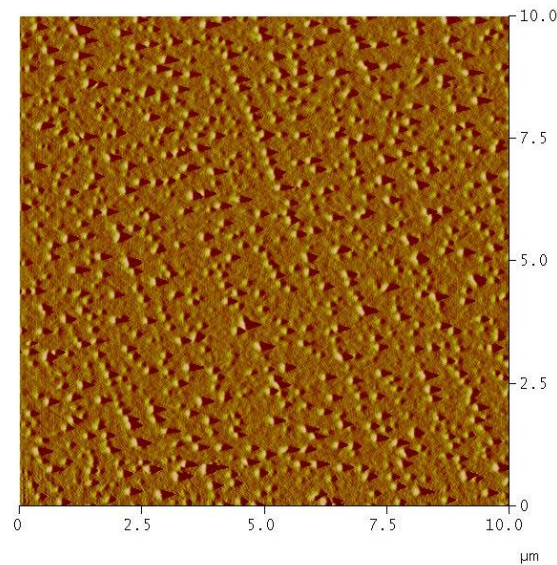
RMS Roughness

4Å → 4Å

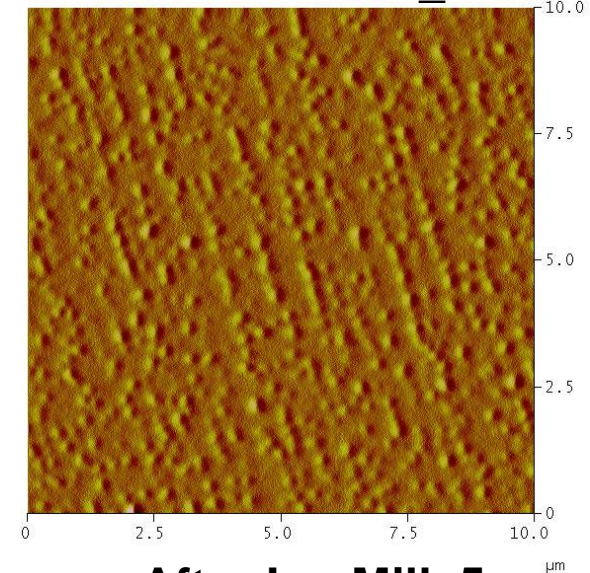
2Å → 1Å

**“Dark field”
imaging:
Sample 1**

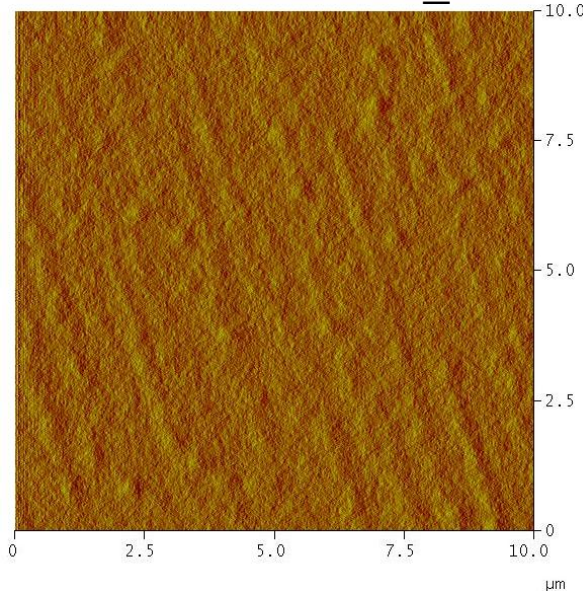
Before Ion Mill



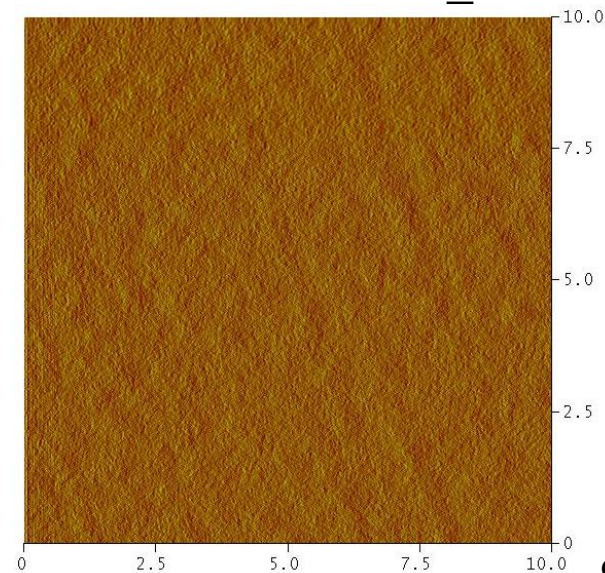
After Ion Mill_2



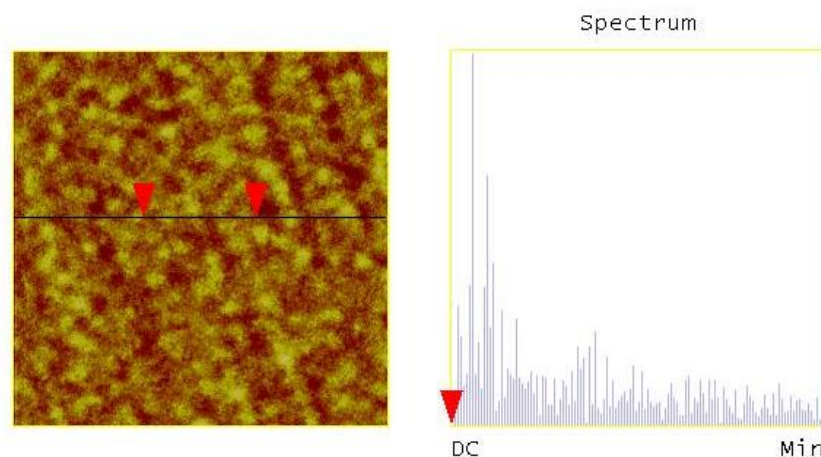
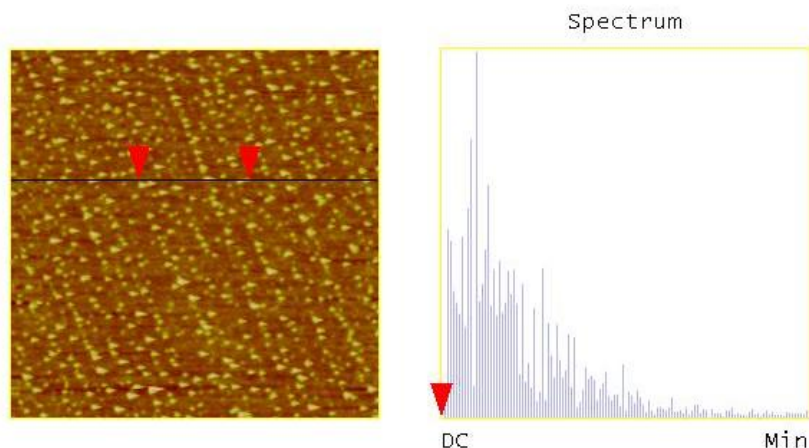
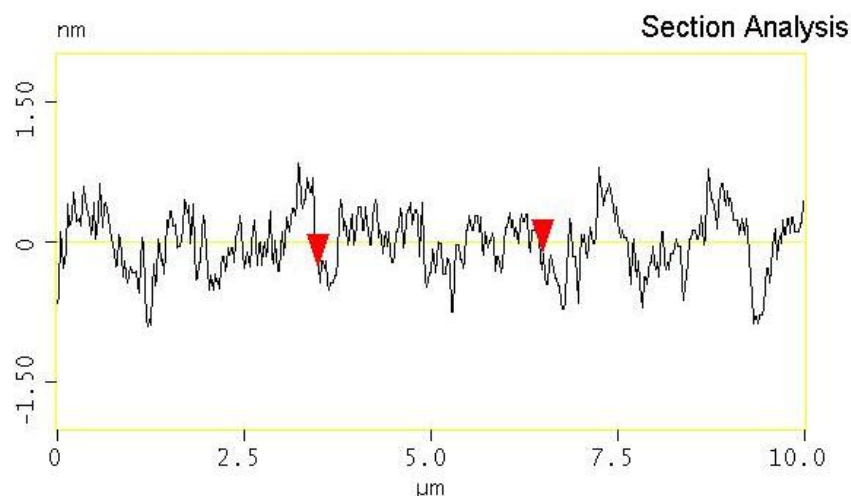
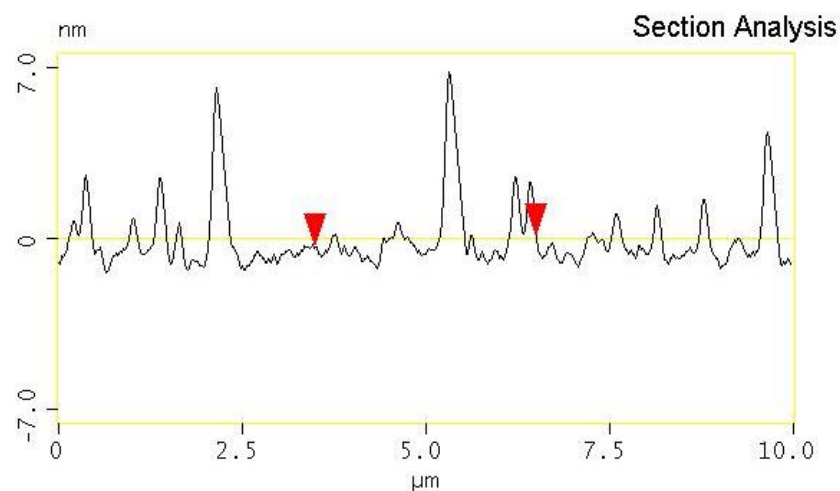
After Ion Mill_3



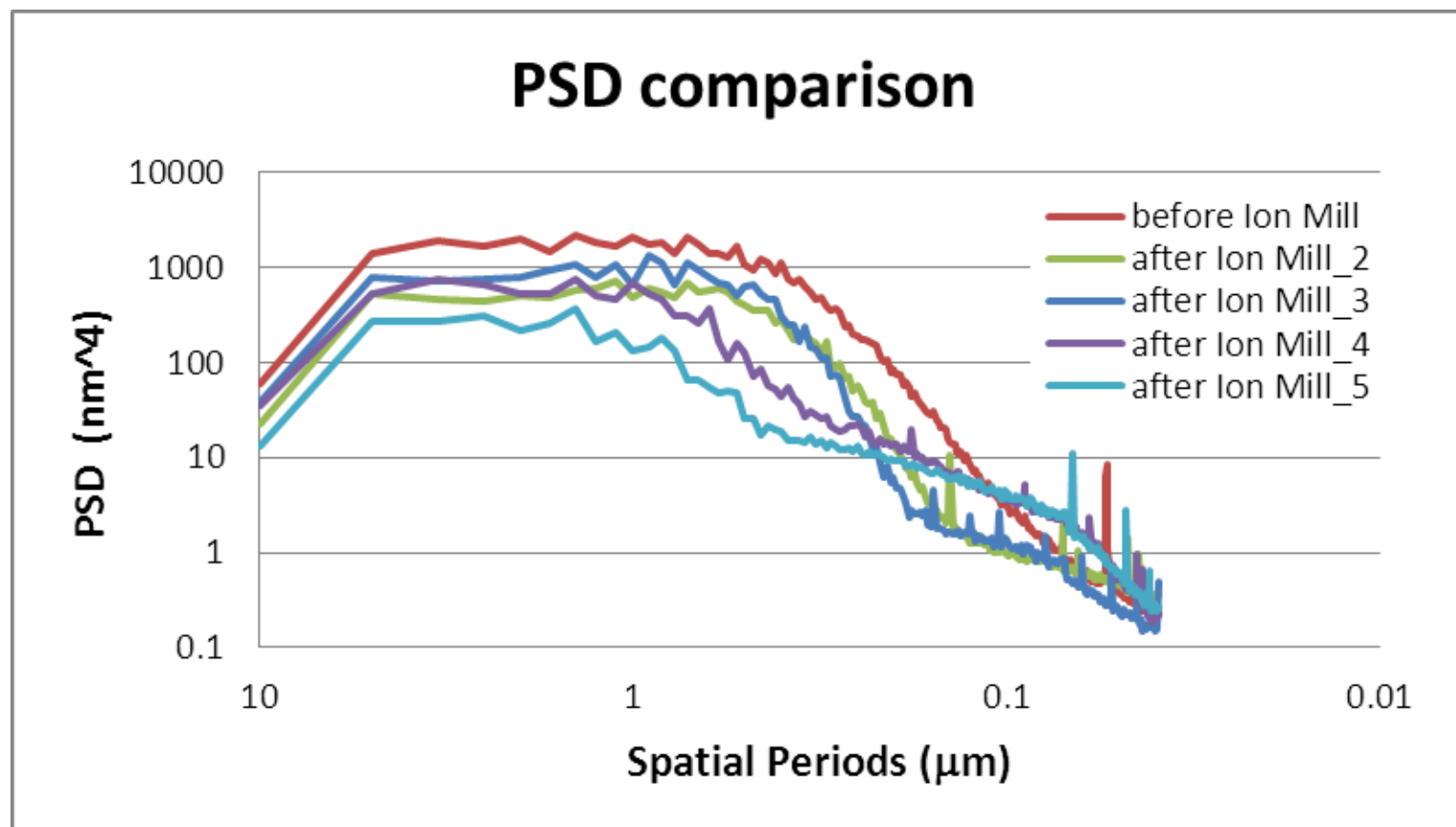
After Ion Mill_5



PV smoothing: after Ion Mill_5

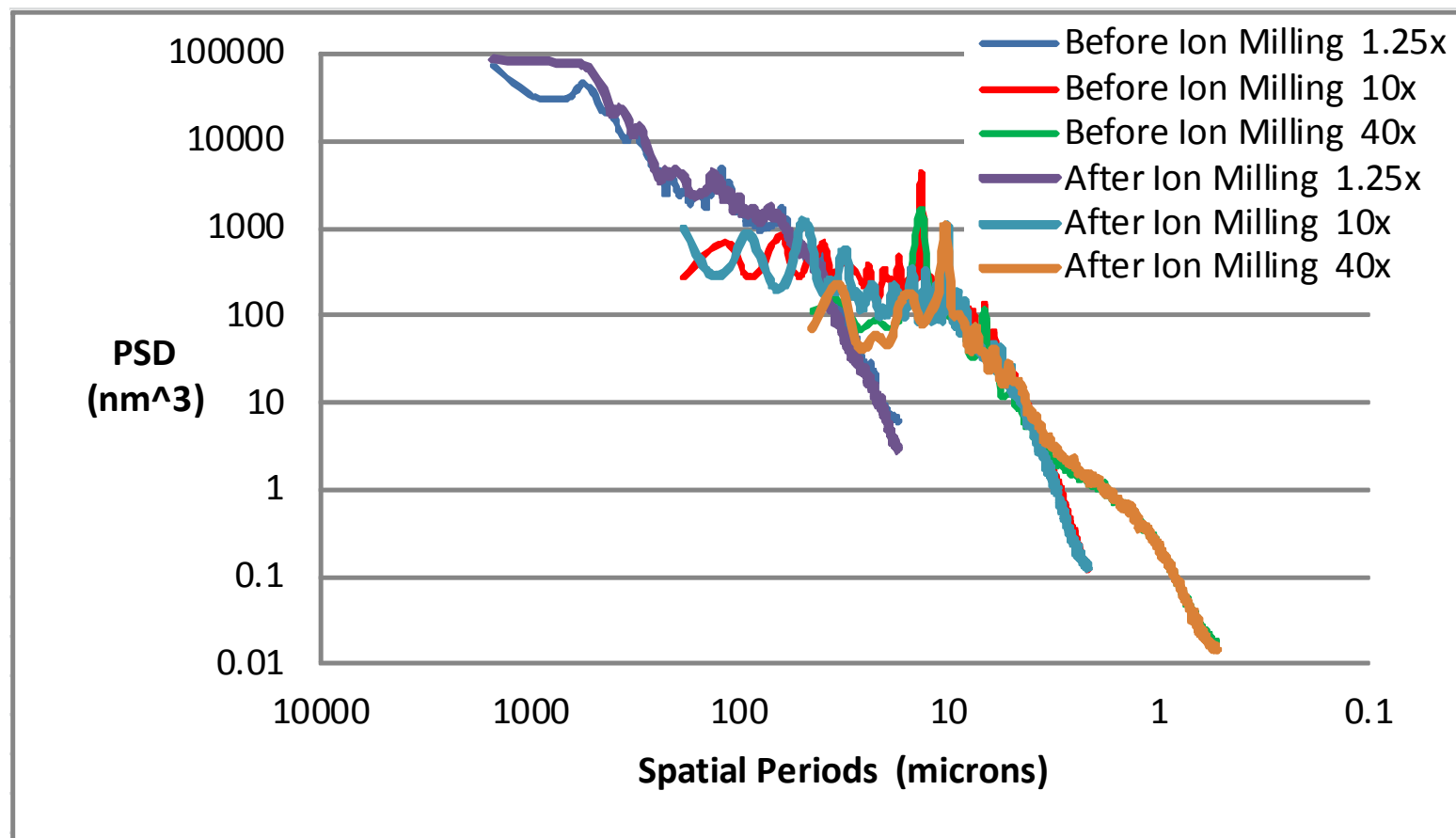


High Spatial Frequencies Roughness



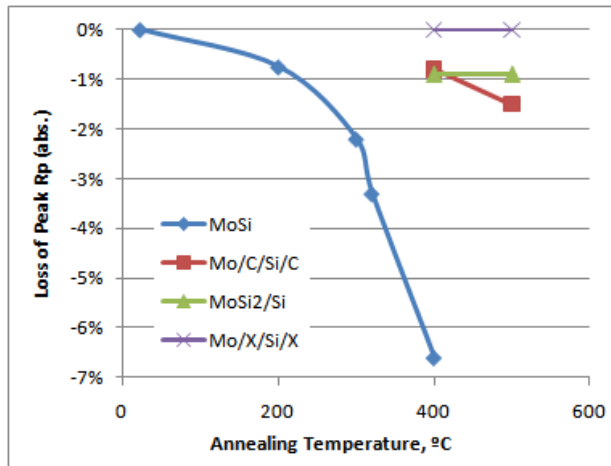
Change in HSFR depends on polishing process

Mid Spatial Frequency Roughness



No change in MSFR

Materials choice

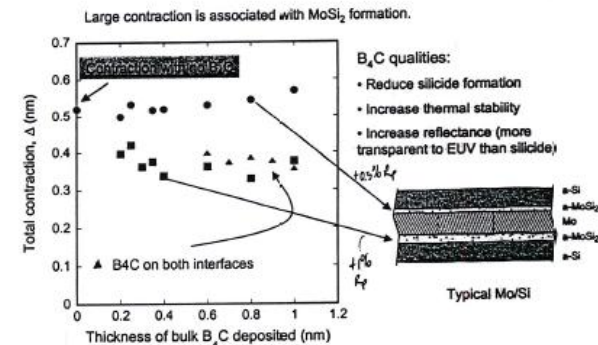


System	Temperature range	$R_{13.5 \text{ nm}}$ %	FWHM, nm
MoSi ₂ /Si	≤ 500°C	41.2	0.26
Mo/C/Si/C	≤ 250°C	59.6	0.54
Mo/X ₁ /Si/X ₂	≤ 400°C	60.0	0.49
Mo/X ₂ /Si/X ₂	≤ 500°C	58.8	0.50

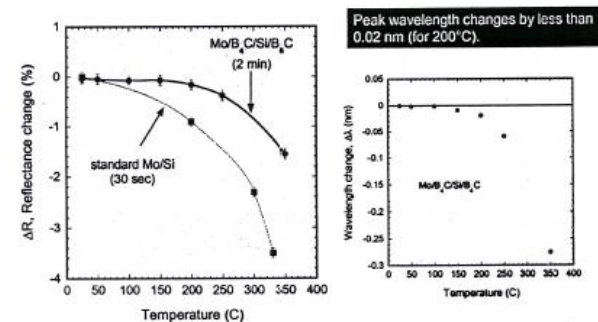
Mo/Si taken from: C. Montcalm, Eng. Opt. 40, 469 (2001)
others from: S. Yulin, SPIE 5751, 1155 (2005)

Barrier layer

B₄C diffusion barriers reduce the formation of silicides at interfaces



Mo/B₄C/Si/B₄C multilayers have excellent thermal stability up to 250°C – well above commercial tool specifications



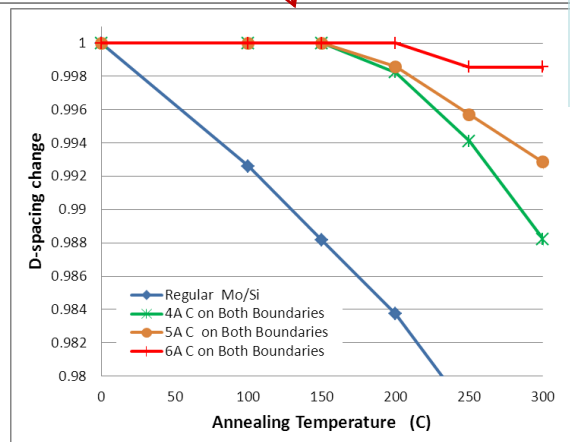
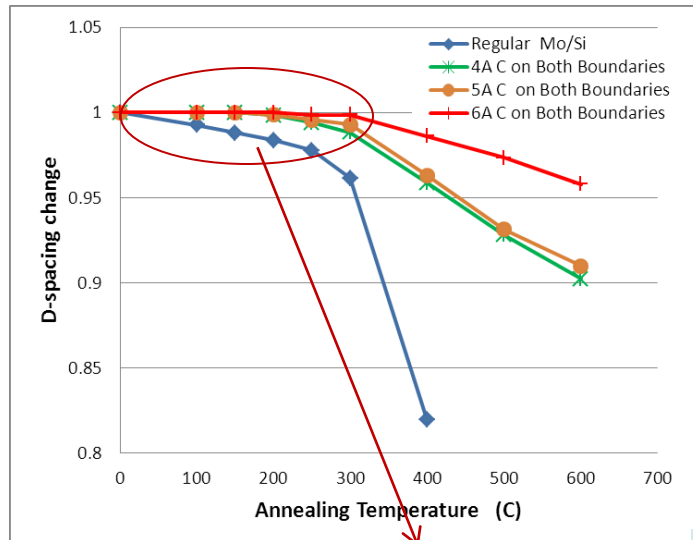
Reflectance and stability improvements

Saša Bajt

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

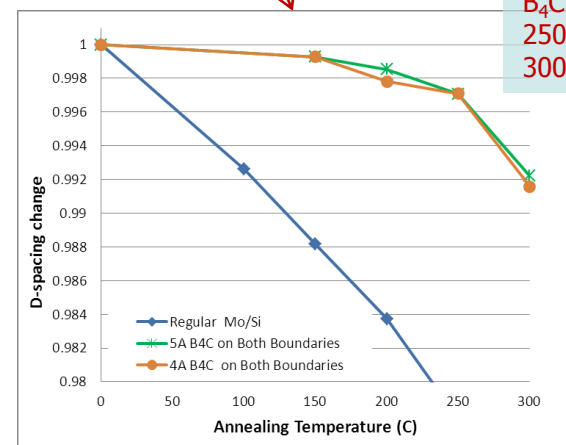
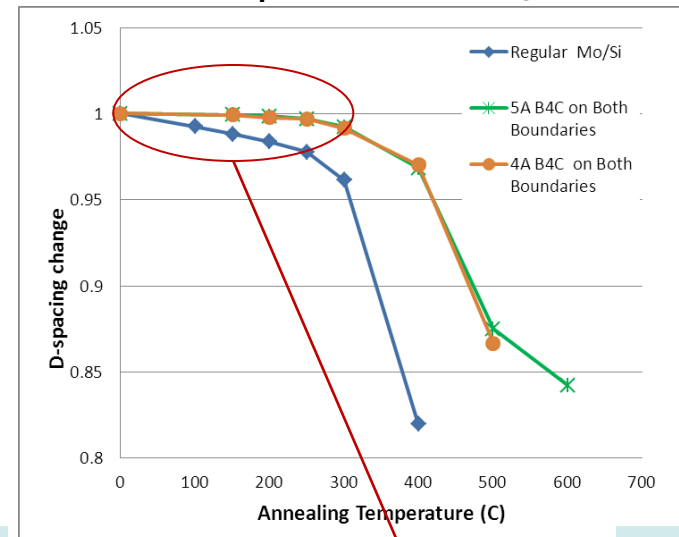
Barrier Layer: d-spacing change (Cu-K α)

C barrier layer



C barrier
250°C: <0.2% loss
300°C: <0.2% loss

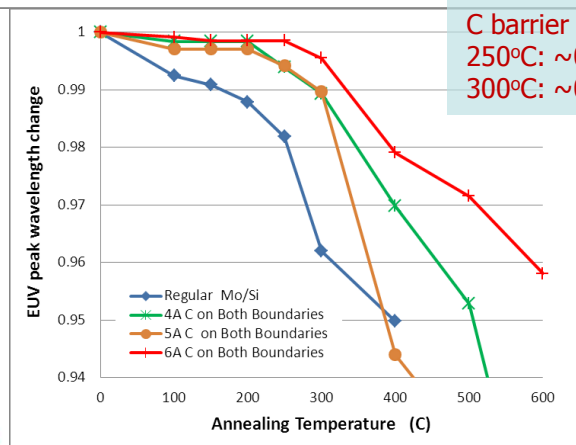
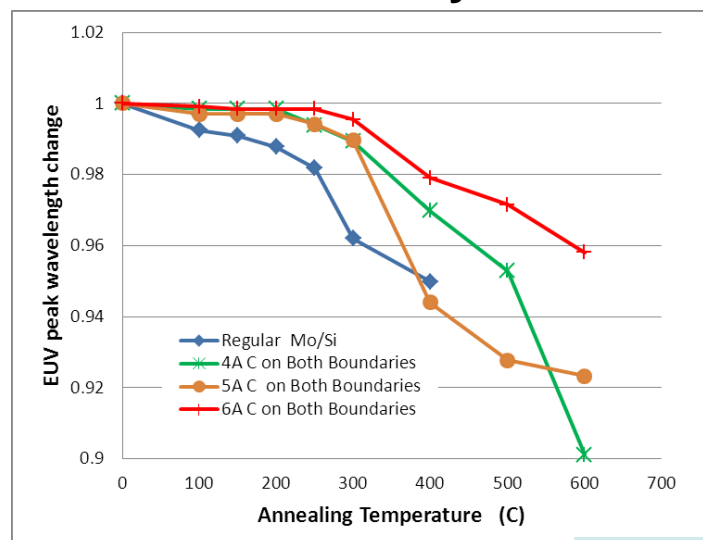
B₄C barrier layer



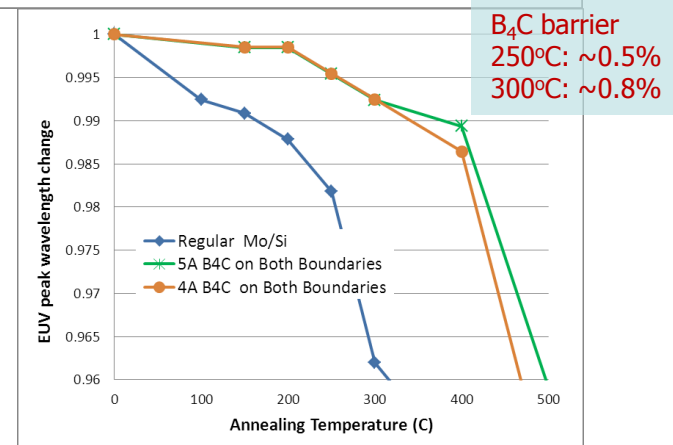
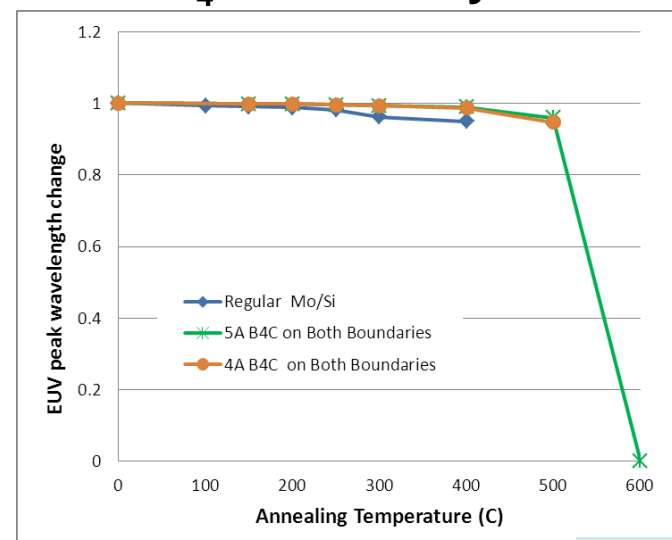
B₄C barrier
250°C: ~0.3% loss
300°C: ~0.8% loss

Barrier Layer: $\lambda(\text{peak})$ change

C barrier layer

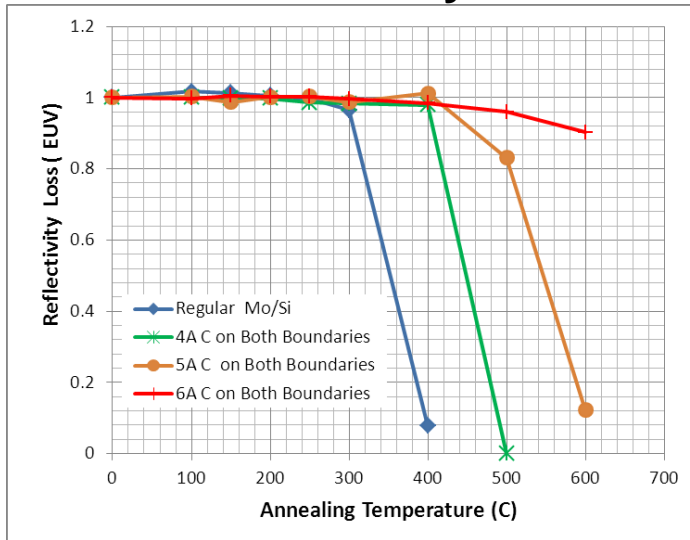


B₄C barrier layer

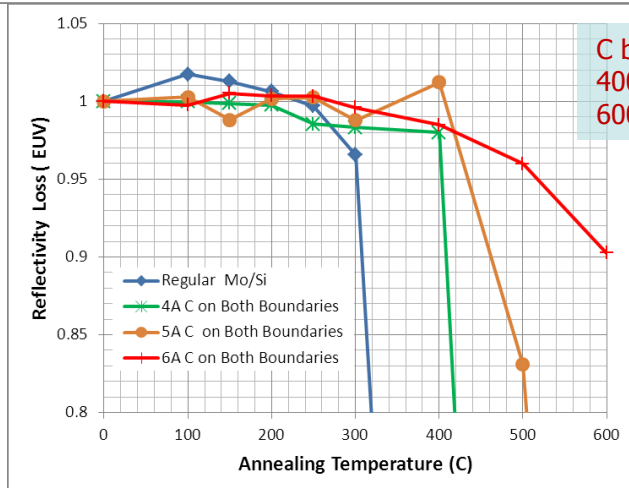
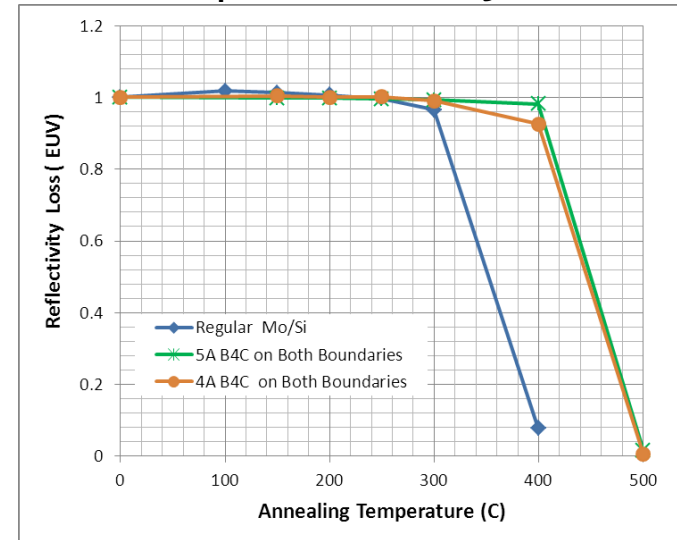


Barrier Layer: EUV reflectivity change

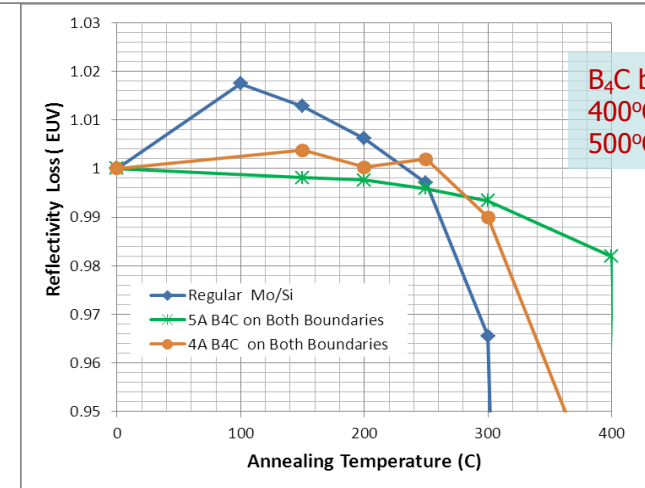
C barrier layer



B₄C barrier layer

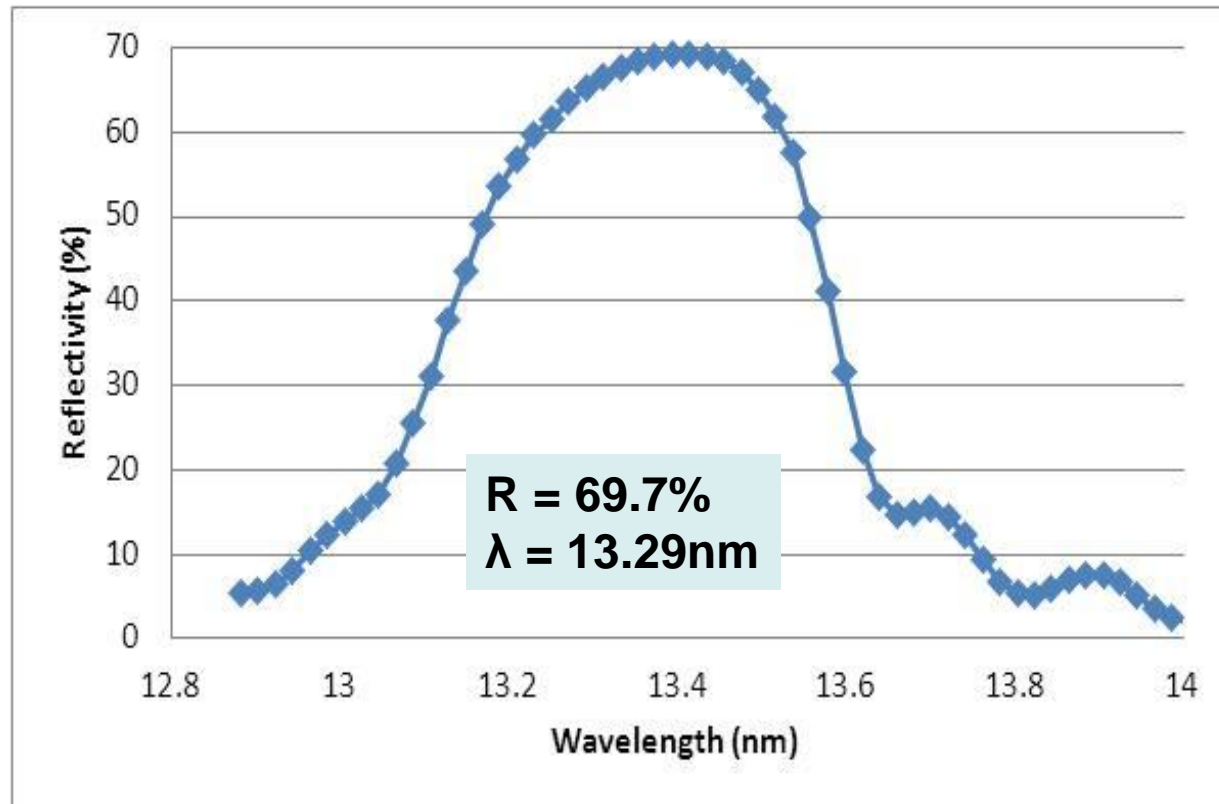


C barrier
400°C: <0% loss
600°C: ~10% loss



B₄C barrier
400°C: <2% loss
500°C: ~100% loss

EUV reflectivity of Mo/Si multilayer with barrier layers

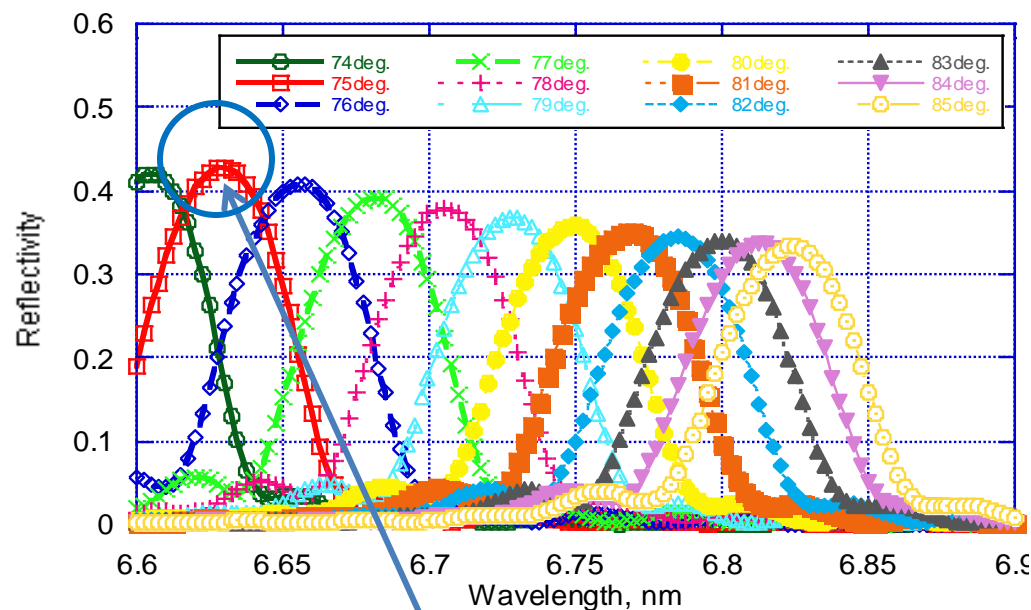


Measurements in 2 weeks after deposition.
The multilayer was stored in a typical room environment.

Measurements were done at NIST in June 2012

Previous year results

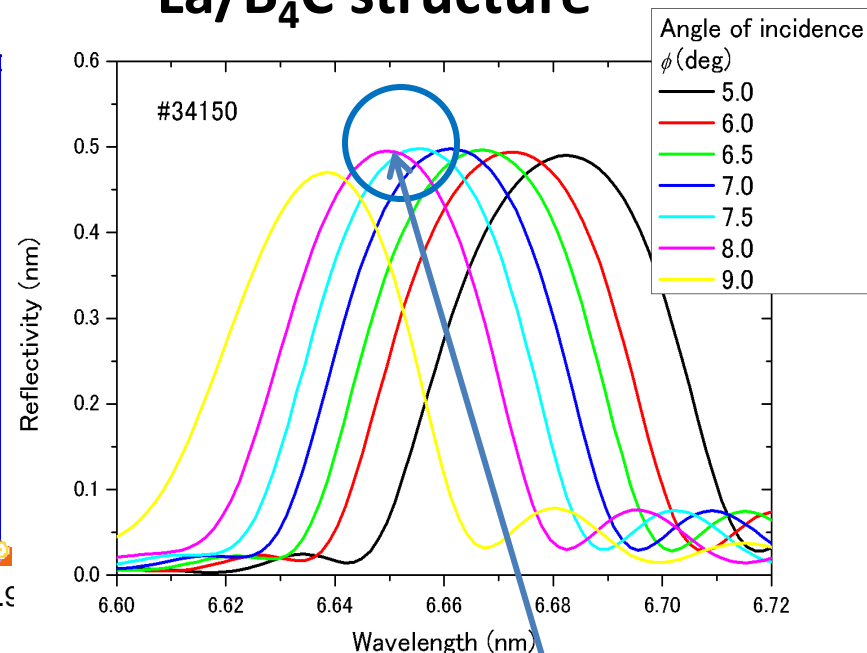
La₂O₃/B₄C structure



Measurements at CXRO,
March 2011

R(max)=42.8% at ~6.63nm

La/B₄C structure

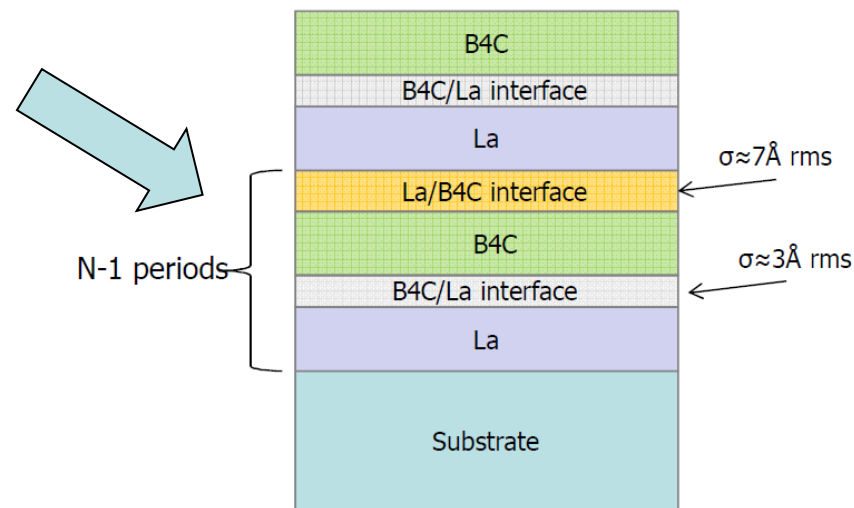
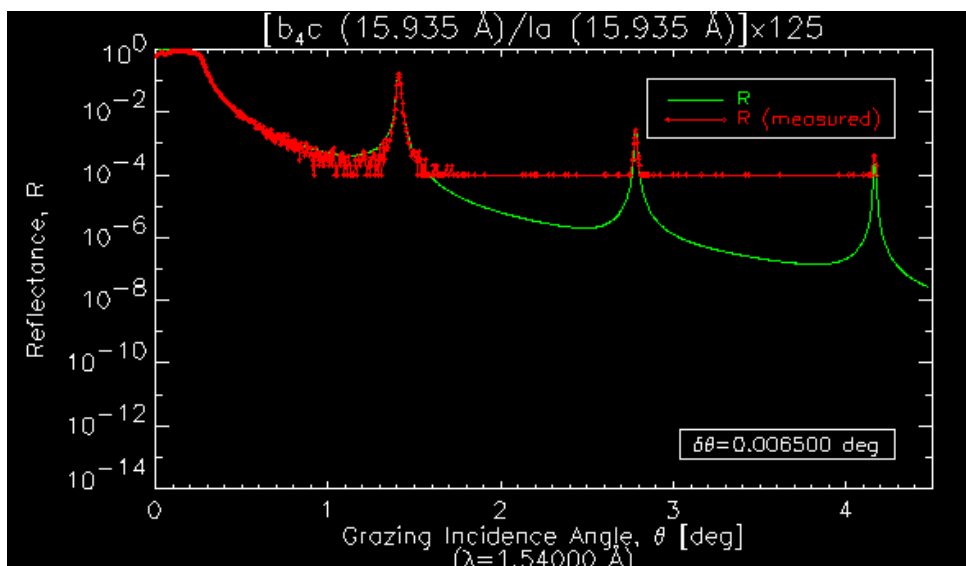


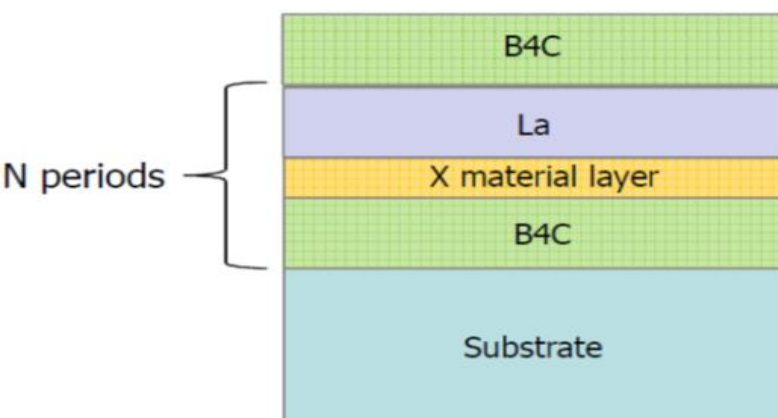
Measurements at New Subaru,
May, 2011

R(max)=49.83% at ~6.656nm

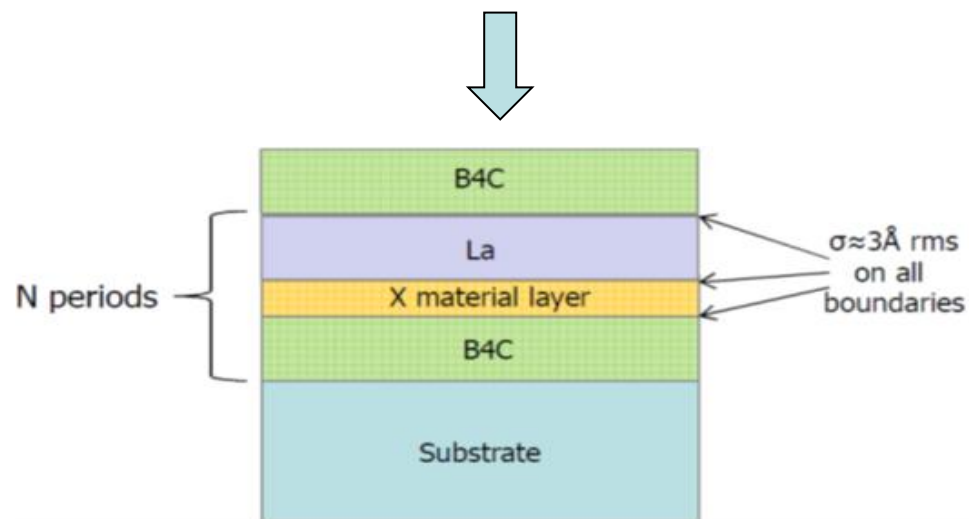
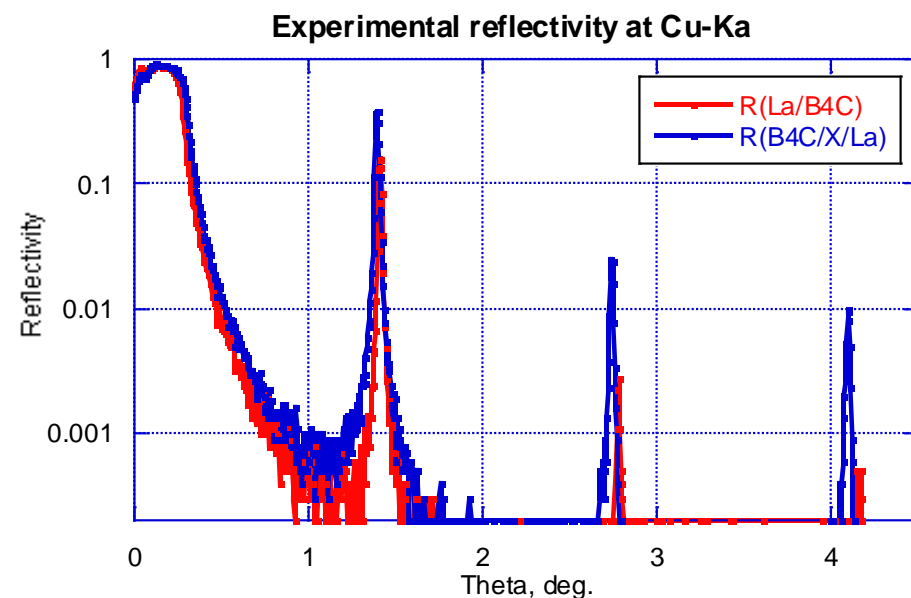
A typical La/B₄C structure

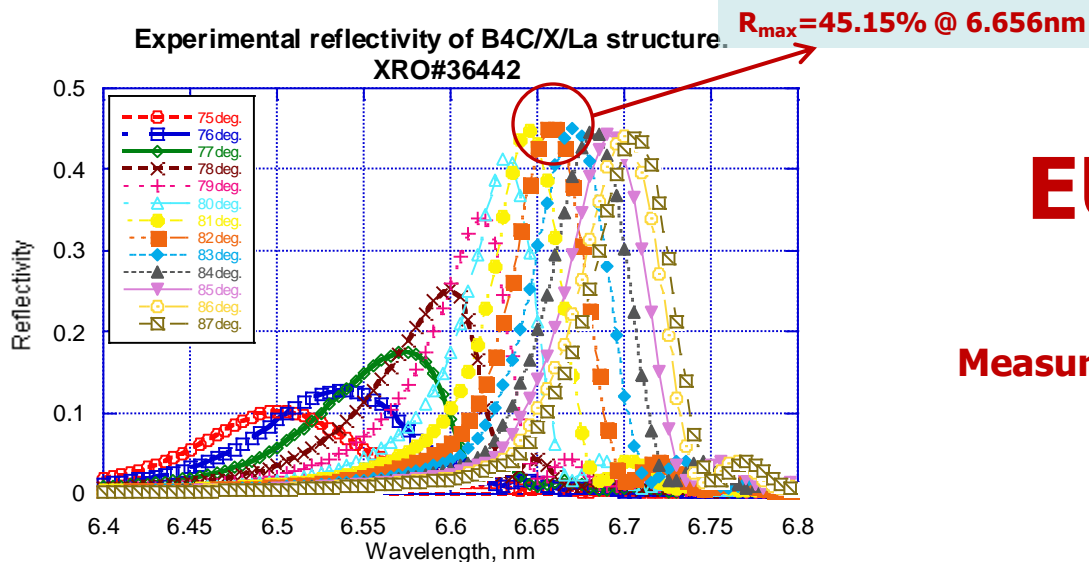
Cu-K_α ($\lambda=1.54\text{\AA}$) fitting





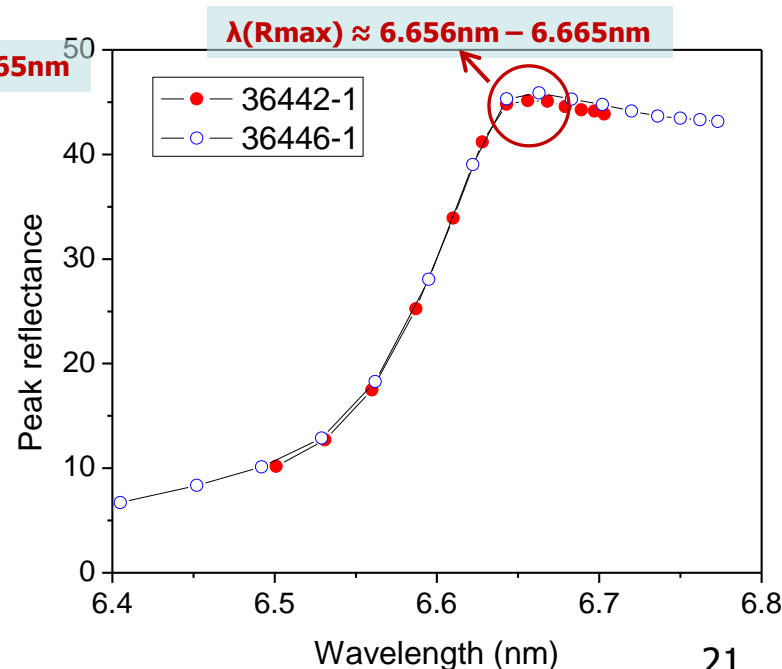
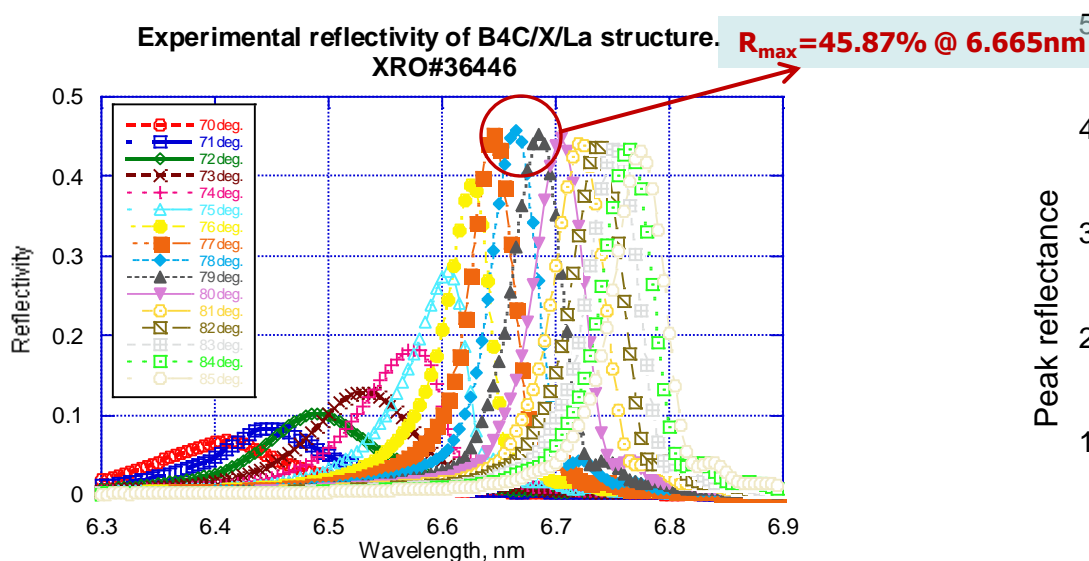
Barrier layer for La/B₄C structure



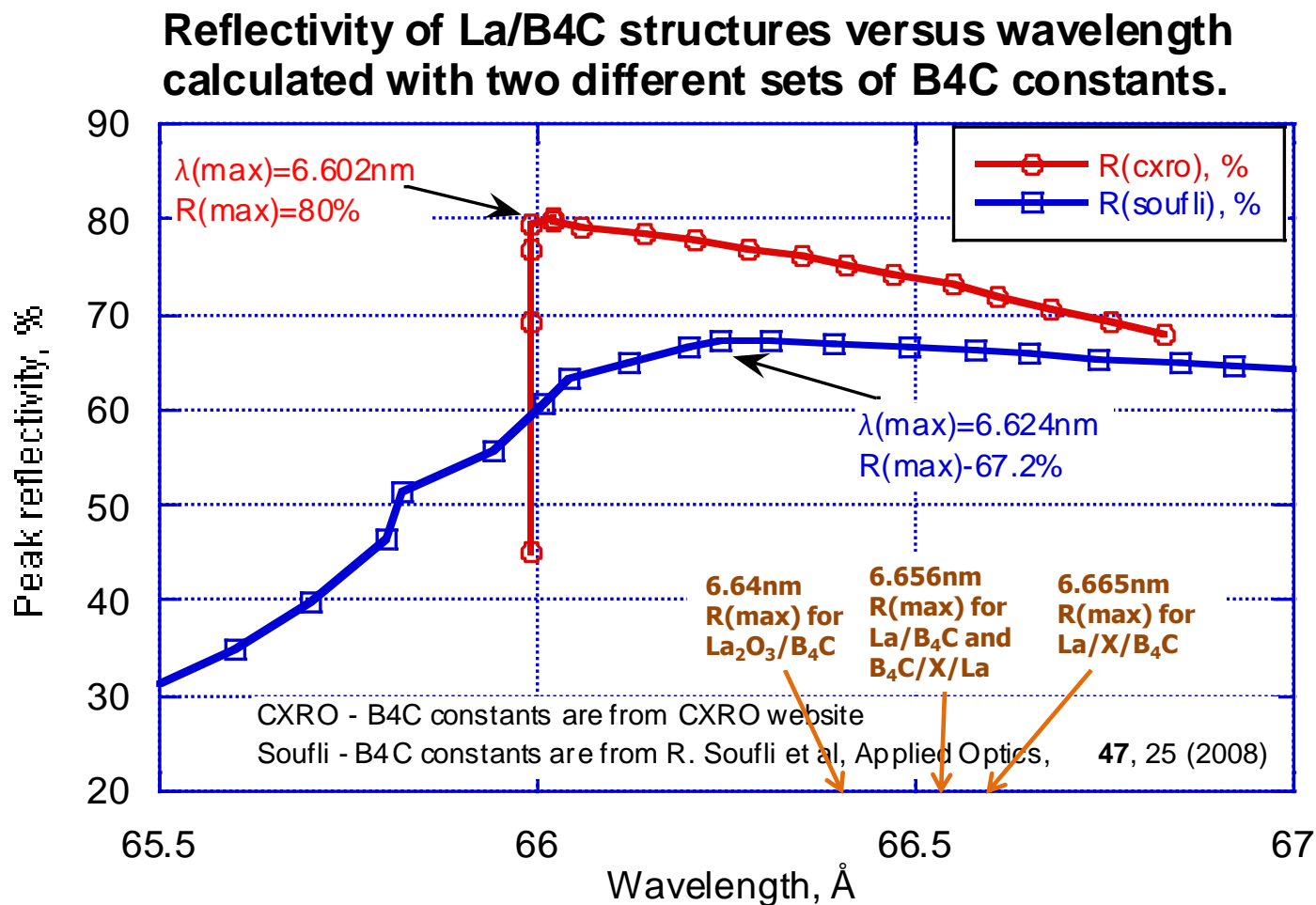


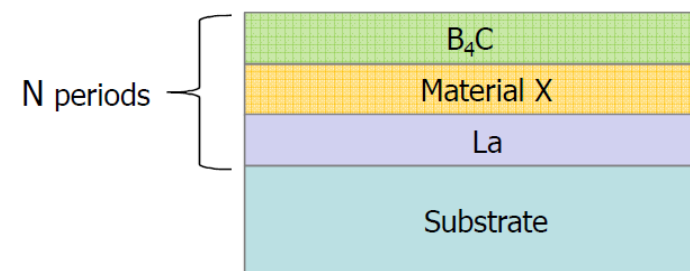
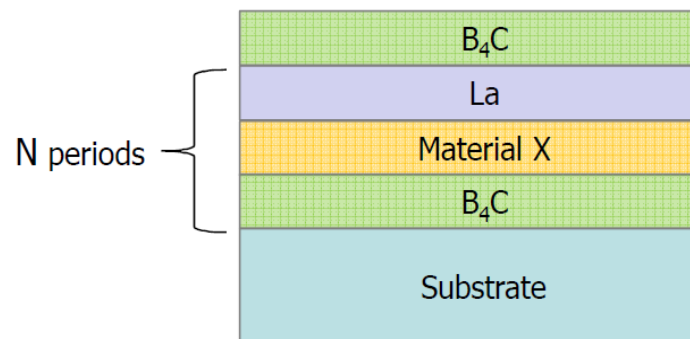
EUV reflectivity results

Measurements done at CXRO in May, 2012



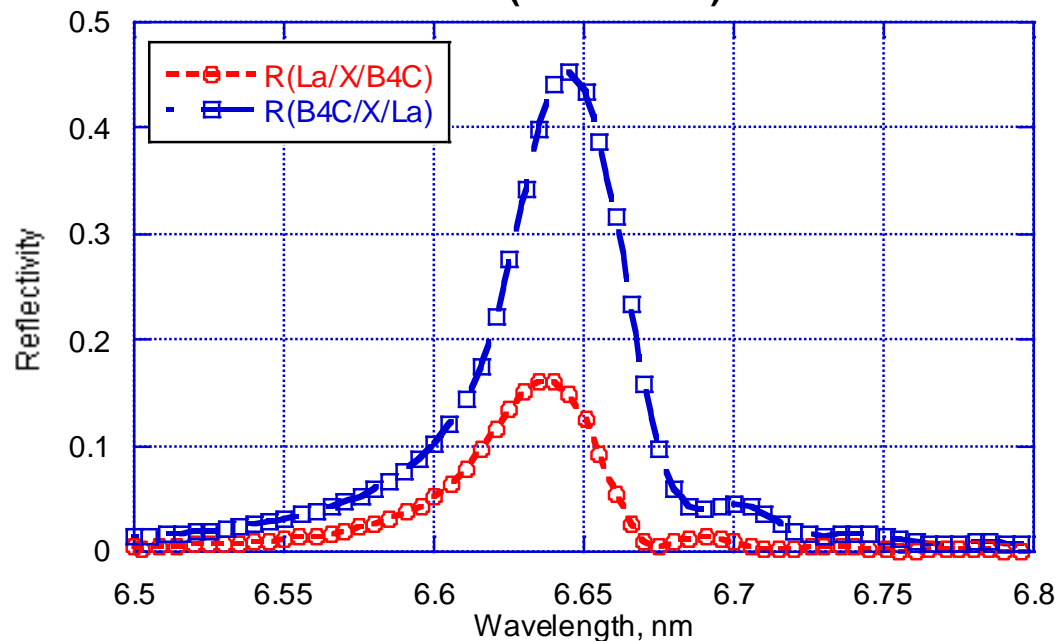
Optical constants and maximum reflectivity

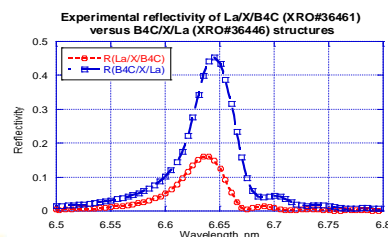
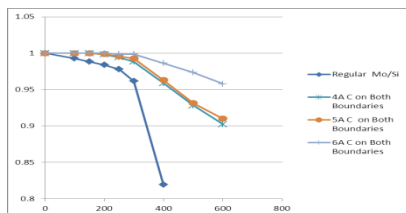
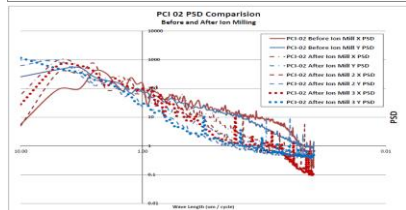
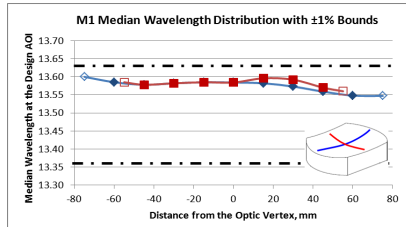
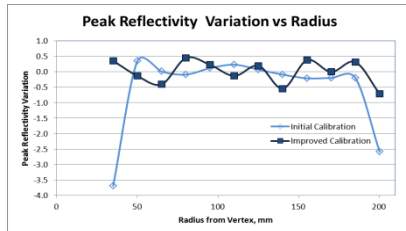




Barrier layer on B₄C or on La ?

Experimental reflectivity of La/X/B₄C (XRO#36461)
versus B₄C/X/La (XRO#36446) structures





- Collector optics**
 - +/- 0.5% reflectivity variation across CA, R~67%
 - +/- 0.25% λ_c variation at fixed radii
- Illuminator optics**
 - 45 degrees off-axis ellipsoids
 - < +/- 1% d-uniformity; R \approx 66%
- Substrates ion beam polishing**
 - HSFR: smoothing from 10Å to 1.2Å
 - MSFR: no change
- Mo/X/Si/X ML thermal stability**
 - $\Delta\lambda \sim 0.1\%$ @ 250°C; $\Delta\lambda \sim 0.4\%$ at 300°C
 - $\Delta R \sim 0\%$ loss at 400°C; $\Delta R \sim 10\%$ loss at 600°C
 - R(max) = 69.7% at ~ 13.3 nm
- La/X/B₄C and B₄C/X/La performance**
 - Structural improvement based on Cu-K $_{\alpha}$ testing
 - $\sim 46\%$ for B₄C/X/La and $\sim 16\%$ for La/X/B₄C

- RIT
G. Fournier, J. Hummel, C. Coffel, T. Camitan
- CXRO
E. Gullikson
- New Subaru
H. Kinoshita, T. Harada, T. Watanabe,
- NIST
C. Tarrio, S. Grantham, T.B. Lucatorto

Thank you



 Osmic[®] Products